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SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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BY

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

SALVADOR MADRIGAL-ORTEGA,  
Petitioner,  
vs.  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Respondent.

CASE NOS. 12-CV-1358 BEN  
11-CR-2091 BEN-1

**ORDER DENYING  
28 U.S.C. § 2255 MOTION**

Petitioner Salvador Madrigal-Ortega moves pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 for a reduction in his sentence based on his alien status and challenges Bureau of Prisons' policies which preclude him from participating in certain pre-release programs. Both because he waived the right to challenge his sentence and because his Equal Protection argument lacks merit, the Court **DENIES** the motion.

**DISCUSSION**

**I. WAIVER**

The Ninth Circuit recognizes strong public policy considerations justifying the enforcement of a defendant's waiver of his right to appeal or collaterally attack a judgment. *United States v. Novarro-Botello*, 912 F.2d 318, 321 (9th Cir. 1990). Waivers play an important role in the plea bargaining process and help ensure finality. *Id.* at 322. Generally, courts enforce a defendant's waiver of his right to appeal, as long as the waiver was "knowingly and voluntarily made" and "encompasses the

1 defendant's right to appeal on the grounds claimed on appeal." *United States v. Nunez*,  
 2 223 F.3d 956, 958 (9th Cir. 2000) (quoting *United States v. Martinez*, 143 F.3d 1266,  
 3 1270-71 (9th Cir. 1998)).

4 Petitioner waived his right to collaterally attack his sentence in his plea  
 5 agreement. Plea Agreement (Docket No. 36) ¶ XI. The plea agreement states that  
 6 Petitioner "waives, to the full extent of the law, any right to appeal or to collaterally  
 7 attack his sentence, except a post-conviction collateral attack based on a claim of  
 8 ineffective assistance of counsel, unless the Court imposes a custodial sentence above  
 9 the high end of the guideline range recommended by the Government pursuant to this  
 10 agreement at the time of sentencing." *Id.* Petitioner's knowing and voluntary waiver  
 11 of his right to collaterally attack his sentence requires denial of his § 2255 motion.

## 12 II. EQUAL PROTECTION

13 Petitioner filed the present motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, but his Equal  
 14 Protection challenge to the constitutionality of certain Bureau of Prisons' policies is  
 15 better construed as a challenge to the manner in which his sentence is being executed  
 16 under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. *See Hernandez v. Campbell*, 204 F.3d 861, 864 (9th Cir.  
 17 2000) (per curiam) (instructing that petitions challenging the "manner, location or  
 18 conditions of a sentence's execution must be brought pursuant to § 2241"); *see also*  
 19 *Montano-Figuero v. Crabtree*, 162 F.3d 548, 549 (9th Cir. 1998) (illustrating that  
 20 challenges to Bureau of Prisons' policies are challenges to the execution of an inmate's  
 21 sentence). Construing his motion liberally, the Court considers Petitioner's Equal  
 22 Protection claim under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. *See Zichko v. Idaho*, 247 F.3d 1015, 1020  
 23 (9th Cir. 2001) (noting a court's "duty to construe pro se pleadings liberally").

24 Petitioner claims that Bureau of Prisons' policies that prevent him from  
 25 participating in certain programs due to his alien status violate his right to Equal  
 26 Protection. However, Bureau of Prisons policies preventing deportable aliens from  
 27 participating in certain programs survive constitutional challenge. *Cf. McLean v.*  
 28 *Crabtree*, 173 F.3d 1176, 1186 (9th Cir. 1999) (finding BOP exclusion of prisoners

1 with detainees, including INS detainees, from community-based program based on  
2 petitioners' alien status did not violate Equal Protection).

3 Additionally, a number of district courts have also found that policies preventing  
4 alien prisoners from participating in certain pre-release programs are also justified  
5 because the purpose of the program — helping prisoners reenter the community after  
6 serving their sentence — is not advanced in the case of prisoners who will be deported  
7 upon release. *See Lizarraga-Lopez v. United States*, 89 F. Supp. 2d 1166, 1169-70  
8 (S.D. Cal. 2000) (upholding deportable alien's ineligibility for community  
9 confinement); *United States v. Rodas-Jacome*, No. 06-CV-1481, 2007 WL 1231630,  
10 at \*4 (S.D. Cal. Apr. 24, 2007) (upholding restrictions for alien prisoners to obtain  
11 "good time" credits in rehabilitation programs). Because deportable alien prisoners  
12 pose a greater flight risk and the public policy justifications for pre-release programs  
13 are inapplicable, the challenged policies survive constitutional scrutiny and Petitioner's  
14 Equal Protection claim fails. The Court also denies relief under § 2241.

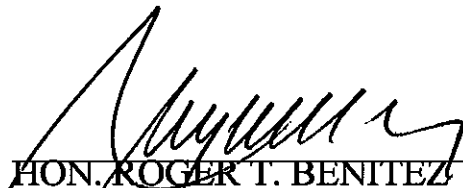
15 The Court **DENIES** a certificate of appealability because the issues are not  
16 debatable among jurists of reason and there are no questions adequate to deserve  
17 encouragement.

### 18 CONCLUSION

19 Petitioner's motion is **DENIED**. The Clerk shall close case number 12-CV-1358  
20 BEN.

21 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

22  
23 DATED: December 19, 2013

24   
HON. ROGER T. BENITEZ  
United States District Judge